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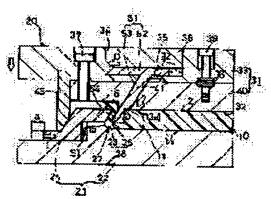
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(54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING TERMINAL OF MOLDING

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a molding having good appearance without generating an uneven wall thickness part or the like by simply and certainly allowing the surface part of the terminal of a molding material to follow a mold surface part having an undercut shape even if the angle of inclination of the undercut shape of a desired terminal part is large to perfectly perform the duplication of the mold surface.

SOLUTION: At the time of closing of a movable mold 31, a part of a fixed mold 21 is moved from the outside of its terminal mold part to the inside thereof to be bent toward its rear surface so that the cut-off parts formed at a terminal part 11 and a rear surface part 12 of a molding material 10 become an undercut shape. Further, a pressing projection 51 provided at the movable mold 31 is obliquely advanced from the vicinity of a base part 13a of the cut-off part of the molding material 10 to the part becoming a bent base part 15 on the surface side 14 of the molding material 10 to press the molding material 10 to mold the same and, thereafter, the pressing projection 51 is pulled out of the terminal part 11 of the molding material 10 at the time of opening of the movable mold 31.



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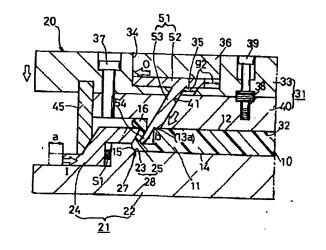
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(54) 【発明の名称】モールディングの端末加工方法および加工装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 所望する端末部のアンダーカット形状の傾斜角度が大であっても、簡単かつ確実に、モール素材の端末部表面部をアンダーカット形状の型面部に追従させて該型面の複写を完全に行なうことができ、欠肉部等を生じることなく外観性の良いモールディングを得ることができる端末加工方法および装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 可動型31の型閉め時に、固定型21の一部がその端末成形型部の外側から内側方向へ移動してモール素材10の端末部11裏面部12に形成された切除部13をアンダーカット形状となるように裏面側へ屈曲させるとともに、前記可動型31に設けた押圧突起51を前記モール素材10の切除部13の基部13a付近からモール素材表面14側の屈曲基部15となる部分へ向け斜めに前進させて当該モール素材10を押圧して成形し、その後、前記可動型31の型開き時に押圧突起51をモール素材10の端末部11から抜く。



(2)

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 所定断面形状を有するモール素材の端末部裏面部を部分的に切除して当該端末部を加熱軟化し固定型の端末成形型部内に導入した後、可動型を移動し型閉めして、該モール素材の切除部を固定型および可動型の型面部でモール素材の裏面側へ屈曲させて所要形状にプレス成形するに際し、

前記可動型の型閉め時に、前記固定型の一部がその端末 成形型部の外側から内側方向へ移動して前記モール素材 の切除部をアンダーカット形状となるように裏面側へ屈 10 曲させるとともに、前記可動型に設けた押圧突起を前記 モール素材の切除部の基部付近からモール素材表面側の 屈曲基部となる部分へ向け斜めに前進させて当該モール 素材を押圧し、その後、前記可動型の型開き時に押圧突 起をモール素材の端末部から抜くことを特徴とするモー ルディングの端末加工方法。

【請求項2】 裏面が部分的に切除され加熱軟化されたモール素材の端末部が導入される所定の端末成形型部を有し、かつその一部がスライド型部とされて前記端末成形型部でアンダーカット形状の型面部を構成するように 20された固定型と、前記固定型の端末成形型部に導入された前記モール素材の端末部をプレス成形する可動型とを含み、

前記固定型のスライド型部は該スライド型部および前記 可動型間に介在された傾斜ピンによって前記可動型の型 閉め時に当該スライド型部がその端末成形型部の外側か ら内側方向に移動するように構成され、

前記可動型の型面にはその閉型時に端末部の切除部の基 部付近を押圧する押圧突起が前記アンダーカット形状の 型面部に向けて傾斜し、かつ閉型時にアンダーカット形 30 該端末部101を加熱軟化させるとともに、固定型11 状の型面部に向けて斜めに前進するように設けられてい ることを特徴とするモールディングの端末加工装置。 00の切除部113を裏面側へ屈曲させることによっ

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明はモールディング、 特には自動車の保護・装飾用モールディングの端末加工 方法および加工装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】例えば、図15に示すように、自動車Cの車体側面のドアDf, Dr部分には、ドアの開閉に伴 40 う他物体との接触により車体側面が損傷するのを防ぎ、また車体側面の装飾も兼ねてモールディングM1, M2 が取り付けられている。このモールディングM1, M2 はプラスチックを材料としており、適度な弾力性と柔軟性のある軟質塩化ビニル等の長尺押出成形品等よりなり、所定の長さに切断して用いられる。

【0003】前記モールディングとして押出成形品を切断したモール素材をそのまま用いると、切断面の見栄えが悪かったり、尖った切断面が露出するという安全性の問題がある。そこで、前側モールディングM1の端末部 50

M1aは、図15の符号Zで示す部分の横断面図である図16に示すように、意匠上や安全性の観点から、端末部M1aの表面M1b側が庇状に突出したいわゆるアンダーカット形状に仕上げられている。

【0004】このように所定断面形状のモールディング の端末部を所要形状に成形する手段として、図17に示 すような加熱プレス成形が多用されている。まず、図1 7の(A)図のように、予め押出成形等によって連続的 に形成された所定断面形状を有するモール素材100の 端末部101裏面部102を部分的に切除して切除部1 03を形成し、前記切除部103が形成された当該端末 部101を加熱軟化して固定型110の端末成形型部1 11内に導入する。符号Hはヒーター等の加熱手段であ る。そして、図17の(B)図ないし(D)図に示すよ うに可動型115を移動し型閉めして前記端末部101 の切除部103を裏面部102側へ屈曲させて所定形状 にプレス成形する。前記型閉めの際、前記固定型110 の一部であるスライド型部113が該スライド型部11 3および前記可動型115に介された傾斜ピン116に よって前記端末成形型部111の外側から内側方向へ移 動して、前記モール素材100の切除部103をアンダ ーカット形状となるようにモール素材の裏面側へ屈曲さ せることにより、モール素材100の端末部101を成 形している。図示の符号104はプレス成形の際に余っ たモール素材100の余剰部分のはみ出し部を示し、該 はみ出し部104は脱型後等にトリミングカットされ、 モールディング製品が得られる。

【0005】しかし、前記プレス成形にあっては、モー ル素材100の端末部101裏面部102を切除して当 0のスライド型部113の移動により前記モール素材1 00の切除部113を裏面側へ屈曲させることによっ て、モール素材100の変形性を髙めて固定型110の 端末成形型部111の型面112に追従し易くしている ものの、所望するモールディング製品のアンダーカット 形状の傾斜角度y(図18参照)が大であるとき、具体 的にはモール素材100の厚みが5mm以上の場合で前 記傾斜角度yが10°以上のときには、成形時にモール 素材100の端末部101が固定型110の端末成形部 111型面112に完全に追従しにくいことが生じ易 い。また、モール素材100がその裏面側から加熱され ている場合には、前記端末成形型部111側であるモー ル素材100の端末部101表面部105が裏面部10 2より温度が低いこともあって、図18に示すように、 モール素材100が完全に端末成形型部111型面11 2に追従せず欠肉部106を生じたり、欠肉部とはいえ ないまでも端末成形型部111の型面112がモール素 材100に完全に複写されず、加工後のモールディング 製品の外観性が損なわれるといった問題があった。

【0006】これらの問題を回避するために、図19に

示すように、可動型135,155の型面部136,1 56に固定型130,150の端末成形型部131,1 51のアンダーカット形状の型面部132,152に向 けて所定角度x(前記モールディング製品のアンダーカ ット形状の傾斜角度 y と略同じに設定される) 傾斜した 押圧突起137,157を設け、閉型時に該押圧突起1 37, 157を可動型の型面部136, 156とともに モール素材120,140の端末部121,141裏面 部122、142に垂直に押し付けることによって、該 モール素材120,140の端末部121,141を前 10 である。 記端末成形型部131,151型面部132,152に 追従させる方法が提案されている。なお、図19の

(A) 図における押圧突起137は可動型135の型面 部136に一体的に設けられ、可動型135の型開き時 にモール素材120の端末部121裏面部122から垂 直に抜かれるようになっており、一方、図19の (B) 図における押圧突起157は、可動型155の型面部1 56に脱着可能に設けられ、プレス成形後, 前記モール 素材140の端末部141の裏面部142に埋設される ようになっている。

【0007】しかしながら、上記方法では、傾斜した押 圧突起137,157は、可動型の型面部136,15 6とともにモール素材120,140の裏面に対し垂直 に下降して、該端末部121, 141の裏面部122, 142を垂直に押圧するため、その押圧突起137,1 57による押圧力は、押圧突起137, 157と接触す る端末部121,141の厚みを薄くするのに主として 用いられることになる。その結果、モール素材120, 140の端末部における表面部123, 143側の屈曲 基部124, 144付近まで、前記押圧突起137, 1 30 57による押圧力が及ばず、該端末部表面部123,1 43を前記アンダーカット形状の型面部132.152 に追従させる効果が十分に得られないといった問題があ

【0008】また、図19の(A)図の押圧突起137 は、アンダーカット形状の型面部132に向けて傾斜し て可動型135に一体的に設けられているので、前記傾 斜角度xによっては可動型135の型開きが不可能とな る等の問題がある。さらに、図19の (B) 図の押圧突 起157は、型閉め時等に、可動型155への取付部 (支持部) 158を支点として回転しようとする力Fが 作用し、可動型155から脱落し易く、その場合には端 末部の加工不良を生じる問題がある。特に、前記傾斜角 度xが大である場合には前記押圧突起157に作用する 力Fは大になり、該押圧突起157が可動型155から 脱落する蓋然性は極めて高い。

[0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで、この発明は前 記の点に鑑みなされたもので、モール素材の端末部裏面

端末成形型部内に導入した後、可動型を移動し型閉めし て、該モール素材の切除部を固定型および可動型の型面 部でモール素材の裏面側へ屈曲させて所要形状にプレス 成形するに際して、所望する端末部のアンダーカット形 状の傾斜角度が大であっても、簡単かつ確実に、モール 素材の端末部表面部をアンダーカット形状の型面部に追 従させて該型面の複写を完全に行なうことができ、欠肉 部等を生じることなく外観性の良いモールディングを得 ることができる端末加工方法および装置を提案するもの

[0010]

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【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1の発明は、所定 断面形状を有するモール素材の端末部裏面部を部分的に 切除して当該端末部を加熱軟化し固定型の端末成形型部 内に導入した後、可動型を移動し型閉めして、該モール 素材の切除部を固定型および可動型の型面部でモール素 材の裏面側へ屈曲させて所要形状にプレス成形するに際 して、前記可動型の型閉め時に、前記固定型の一部がそ の端末成形型部の外側から内側方向へ移動して前記モー ル素材の切除部をアンダーカット形状となるように裏面 側へ屈曲させるとともに、前記可動型に設けた押圧突起 を前記モール素材の切除部の基部付近からモール素材表 面側の屈曲基部となる部分へ向け斜めに前進させて当該 モール素材を押圧し、その後、前記可動型の型開き時に 押圧突起をモール素材の端末部から抜くことを特徴とす るモールディングの端末加工方法に係る。

【0011】また、請求項2の発明は、裏面が部分的に 切除され加熱軟化されたモール素材の端末部が導入され る所定の端末成形型部を有し、かつその一部がスライド 型部とされて前記端末成形型部でアンダーカット形状の 型面部を構成するようにされた固定型と、前記固定型の 端末成形型部に導入された前記モール素材の端末部をプ レス成形する可動型とを含み、前記固定型のスライド型 部は該スライド型部および前記可動型間に介在された傾 斜ピンによって前記可動型の型閉め時に当該スライド型 部がその端末成形型部の外側から内側方向に移動するよ うに構成され、前記可動型の型面にはその閉型時に端末 部の切除部の基部付近を押圧する押圧突起が前記アンダ 一カット形状の型面部に向けて傾斜し、かつ閉型時にア ンダーカット形状の型面部に向けて斜めに前進するよう に設けられていることを特徴とするモールディングの端 末加工装置に係る。

[0012]

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【発明の実施の形態】以下添付の図面に従って、この発 明の一実施例を詳細に説明する。図1はこの発明に係る 加工方法の一実施例に使用されるモール素材の端末部を 裏面側から見た斜視図、図2は同実施例におけるモール 秦材の端末部を加熱している状態を示す断面図、図3は 同実施例における前記端末部を固定型の端末成形型部内 部を部分的に切除して当該端末部を加熱軟化し固定型の 50 に導入した状態を示す断面図、図4は同実施例における

可動型の型閉め時の初期を示す断面図、図5は同実施例 における可動型の型閉め完了時を示す断面図、図6は図 5の要部を拡大して示す断面図、図7は同実施例におけ る可動型の型開き時を示す断面図、図8は同実施例にお けるプレス成形時に生じたはみ出し部のトリミングカッ ト時を示す断面図、図9は同実施例の可動型に設けられ る押圧突起を示す斜視図、図10は同実施例により得ら れるモールディングの端末部を表面側から見た斜視図、 図11は同モールディングの端末部を裏面側から見た斜 視図、図12は他の実施例における押圧突起を示す斜視 10 図、図13は図12の実施例により得られるモールディ ングの端末部を裏面側から見た斜視図、図14はさらに 他の実施例における可動型の型閉め完了時を示す断面図 である。

【0013】まず、この発明のモールディングの端末加 工方法に用いる加工装置の一例について説明する。図3 ないし図7に示す加工装置20は、裏面部が部分的に除 去されて加熱軟化したモール素材10の端末部11をア ンダーカット形状に加工するためのもので、固定型21 と可動型31を含み、図示しないプレス装置により閉型 20 およびプレス可能とされている。

【0014】固定型21は、本体型部22とスライド型 部24とを備える。前記本体型部22およびスライド型 部24により端末成形型部27が構成され、該端末成形 型部27では、本体型部22の型面部23とスライド型 部24の型面部25とにより、アンダーカット形状の型 面部28が構成されている。前記スライド型部24の型 面部25は、前記端末成形型部27の型面部28が所望 するモールディング製品のアンダーカット形状となるよ うに所要角度w (図3参照)で傾斜して形成されてい る。そして、前記スライド型部24は、該スライド型部 24および可動型31間に介在された傾斜ピン45によ り、前記可動型31の型閉め時に前記端末成形型部27 の外側から内側方向 I (図4参照) に所定距離 a (図5 参照) 移動するように構成されている。この実施例で は、前記傾斜ピン45は、可動型31に固定され、その 先端面46が型閉め時の可動型31の下降に伴いスライ ド型部24の外側面26に当接することによりスライド 型部24を前記矢印 [方向へ移動するようにしている。 また、前記スライド型部24と本体型部22間に介在さ 40 せたスプリングS1の弾性力によって、型開きの際の可 動型31の上昇時にスライド型部24が端末成形型部2 7の内側から外側方向〇へ移動し元の位置へ戻るように なっている(図7参照)。なお、この実施例において は、前記スライド型部24の型面部25の傾斜角度wは 30°に設定され、前記スライド型部24が移動する距 離a(スライド量)は3mmに設定される。

【0015】可動型31は、前記固定型21の端末成形 型部27内に導入されたモール素材10の端末部11を 面32には、型閉め時に前記端末部11裏面部12の切 除部13の基部付近13aを押圧するための押圧突起5 1が前記端末成形型部27のアンダーカット形状の型面 部28に向けて傾斜し、かつ閉型時に前記アンダーカッ ト形状の型面部28に向けて斜めに前進するように設け られている。

【0016】閉型時に前記押圧突起51がアンダーカッ ト形状の型面部28に向けて斜めに前進するようにする ため、この実施例では、前記可動型31を第1ブロック 33とその下の第2ブロック40とに別れる分割型とし て構成し、該第2プロック40の下面が可動型31の型 面部32となっている。前記可動型31は、閉型時に型 面部32がモール素材10の裏面に当接するまでの間、 図3および図4に示すように第1ブロック33と第2ブ ロック40が所要距離g1の隙間を有して離れ、前記可 動型31の型面部32がモール素材10の裏面に当接し た後には、図5および図6に示すように第1プロック3 3が第2ブロック40に対し下降して近接し、閉型完了 時には第1プロック33と第2プロック40が当接する ように構成される。また、前記第1ブロック33上面に 形成された取付凹部34には押圧突起51の支持部52 が配置され、前記取付凹部34の底面に貫通形成された 開口35と該開口35から連通して第2ブロック40に 傾斜して貫通形成された摺動孔41とに、押圧突起51 の押圧部53が摺動自在に配置されている。図示の符号 36は前記押圧突起51の支持部52を取付凹部34内 で摺動可能に保持するための押さえ部材、37は第1ブ ロック33に対して第2ブロック40が正しく摺動する ようにするために第1プロック33に設けられたガイド 部材、38は可動型31の開型時に前記第1ブロック3 3を再び第2プロック40から離れるようにするために 第1プロック33と第2プロック40間に設けられたス プリング、39は前記スプリング38を第1プロック3 3および第2プロック40に取り付けるためのボルト、 42は前記ガイド部材37のため第2ブロック40に形 成されたガイド孔を表す。

【0017】また、この実施例では、図9より容易に理 解されるように、前記押圧突起51の支持部52は平面 板状に形成され、他方、押圧部53は前記支持部52の 下面52aから所要角度v傾斜して形成されている。な お、前記押圧部53の傾斜角度vは、モール素材をより 確実に前記端末成形型部27の型面部28に追従させる ためには前記スライド型部24の型面部25の傾斜角度 wと同じ角度とするのが望ましい。さらに、前記押圧部 53の先端部54 (閉型完了時に可動型31の型面部3 2から突出する部分) は横断面矩形状に形成され、該先 端部54の深さ、すなわち可動型31型面部32から突 出する深さbは、加工後のモールディング製品の表面に 凹部が生じたりあるいは該表面が変色して外観性が損な 裏面部12側から押圧するための型面32を有し、該型 50 われないようにモール素材10の形状および大きさ等を 考慮して、また該先端部54の厚みcは耐久性等を考慮して、ぞれぞれ設定される。

【0018】なお、前記第1プロック33と第2プロッ ク40間の隙間の距離g1は前記押圧突起51の押圧部 53先端部54の深さbと同じあるいはそれより若干大 に設定され、該隙間の距離g1に応じて、前記第1ブロ ック33の取付凹部34における押圧突起51の支持部 52の摺動距離および前記第1ブロック33の開口35 における押圧突起51の押圧部53の摺動距離、すなわ ち、後述する押圧突起51の支持部52の第1ブロック 10 33に対する相対的移動可能距離 g 2 が適宜設定され る。なお、モール素材10の厚みdを5.4mm、所望 する端末部のアンダーカット形状の傾斜角度wを30° とするこの例においては、前記押圧突起51の先端部5 4の深さbは3.4mm, 該先端部54の厚みcは3. 0 mm, 前記第1プロック33と第2プロック40間の 隙間の距離g1は4.0mm,前記押圧突起51の支持 部52の第1ブロック33に対する相対的移動可能距離 g2は3.0mmに設定される。

【0019】このような構成とすることによって、図4 20 および図5に示すように、可動型31の型閉め時におい て、可動型31全体を下降させて該可動型31の型面3 2をモール素材10の裏面に当接させた後、さらに可動 型31全体を下降させれば、前記第1ブロック33が第 2プロック40に対して相対的に下降接近し、それに伴 って、前記押圧突起51の支持部52が第1ブロック3 3の取付凹部34内を、前記端末成形型部27の内側か ら外側方向Oに沿って前進するとともに、前記押圧突起 51の押圧部53が第2プロック40の摺動孔41に沿 って摺動し、可動型31の型面32から前記端末成形型 30 部27のアンダーカット形状の型面部28に向けて斜め に突出する。他方、図7に示すように、可動型31の型 開き時において、可動型31全体を上昇させれば、該可 動型31は前記スプリング38の弾性力により再び第1 プロック33の下面から第2プロック40が離れ、それ に伴って、前記押圧突起51の支持部52が第1ブロッ ク33の取付凹部34内を第1プロック33に対して相 対的に前記端末成形型部27の外側から内側方向 I に後 退して型閉め前の位置に戻るとともに、前記押圧突起5 1の押圧部53が後退して第2プロック40の摺動孔4 40 1内に引っ込む。

【0020】次に、前記加工装置20を用いて行なう、この発明のモールディングの端末加工方法の一実施例について説明する。まず、図1に示すように、所定断面形状および所定長さを有する押出成形品等からなるモール素材10を用意し、該モール素材10の端末部11の裏面部12側を所定量部分的に切徐して、溝状に切除部13を形成する。この切除部13の形成は、モール素材10の端末部11をプレス成形時に裏面側へ屈曲し易くするため、および前記端末部11の外観を良好とするため

になされる。符号14はモール素材10の端末部11の 表面部(意匠面部)を示す。なお、この切除部13の形 状および大きさ等は加工後のモールディング製品の端末 部表面形状に応じて適宜設定される。

【0021】次いで、前記裏面部12に切除部13が形成されたモール素材端末部11を、図2に示すように、該裏面部12側からヒーター等の加熱手段Hによって加熱軟化し、前記裏面部12が上向きとなるようにして加工装置20の固定型21の端末成形型部27内に導入し、図3ないし図7に示すように、可動型31を下降させて型閉めしプレス成形する。なお、前記加熱手段Hを固定型21あるいは可動型31に設ける等して、モール素材10の端末部11を固定型21の端末成形型部27内に導入した後加熱軟化するようにしてもよい。

【0022】前記可動型31の型閉めによるモール素材10端末部11のプレス成形時、まず、図4に示されるように、前記固定型21のスライド型部24は前記端末成形型部27の外側から内側方向Iへ移動して、前記端末部11裏面部12の切除部13をアンダーカット形状となるように裏面側へ屈曲させるとともに、前記可動型31の型面32がモール素材10端末部11の裏面部12に当接する。

【0023】そして、さらなる可動型31の型閉めおよ びプレスによって、図5のように、前記固定型21のス ライド型部24は前記方向1へさらに移動し、前記可動 型31に設けられた押圧突起51が前記モール素材10 の切除部13の基部付近13aからモール素材表面部1 4側の屈曲基部となる部分15へ向け斜めに前進して当 該モール素材10を裏面側から押圧する。前記押圧突起 51の押圧によって、図6から容易に理解されるよう に、前記モール素材10の端末部11には、前記切除部 13の基部付近13aから表面部14の屈曲基部となる 部分15に向かう方向に圧力Pが加えられるため、該モ ール素材10の端末部11表面部14を固定型21の端 末成形型部27のアンダーカット形状の型面28に隙間 なく追従させることができ、前記アンダーカット形状の 型面28がモール素材10に良好に複写され、欠肉部等 を生じることなく外観性に優れたモールディングの端末 部が形成される。また、前記スライド型部24の移動に よるモール素材10の端末部の屈曲時に、該押圧突起5 1によってモール素材10の端末部11を裏面側から押 圧するため、該モール素材10がスライド型部24の移 動方向、すなわち前記矢印Ⅰ方向へずれるのを防止する ことができ、確実に端末部11を屈曲させることができ る。なお、符号16はプレス成形の際に余ったモール素 材の余剰部分のはみ出し部である。

面部12側を所定量部分的に切徐して、溝状に切除部1 【0024】その後、図7に示すように、可動型31を3を形成する。この切除部13の形成は、モール素材1 上昇させて型開きする。その際、前記押圧突起51がモ ロの端末部11をプレス成形時に裏面側へ屈曲し易くす ール素材10の端末部11裏面部12から抜かれるととるため、および前記端末部11の外観を良好とするため 50 もに、前記固定型21のスライド型部24が端末成形型

(6)

部27の内側から外側方向Oへ移動する。続いて、図8 に示すように、プレス成形されたモール素材10を加工 装置20から脱型する。そして、前記モール素材10の 端末部11に生じたはみ出し部16をトリミングカット することにより、図10および図11に示すような端末 部11Aが所望のアンダーカット形状に加工されたモー ルディング製品10Aが得られる。なお、図示の符号1 2 Aは前記端末部11Aの裏面部、14 Aは前記端末部 11Aの表面部、17Aは前記プレス成形時の押圧突起 51の押圧により前記端末部11A裏面部12Aに形成 10 された溝を表す。

【0025】なお、前記可動型に設けられる押圧突起に は、図9に示した押圧突起51とは異なるものを用いて もよい。例えば、図12の(A)図のような押圧部62 の先端部63が横断面半月形状に形成された押圧突起6 1、あるいは同図の(B)図のような押圧部66の先端 部67が櫛の歯形状に形成された押圧突起65を用いて もよい。図12の符号64,68は押圧突起61,65 の支持部を表す。また、図13には、前記押圧突起6 1,65を用いてプレス成形を行った場合に得られるモ 20 るモール素材の端末部を裏面側から見た斜視図である。 ールディング製品10B,10Cが示されている。な お、図13の(A)図に示すモールディング製品10B は前記押圧突起61を用いてプレス成形することにより 得られたものであり、図13の(B)図に示すモールデ ィング製品10Cは前記押圧突起65を用いてプレス成 形することにより得られたものである。図から明らかな ように、前記押圧突起61を用いてプレス成形した場合 には製品10日の端末部11日裏面部12日に形成され る溝17日の形状は横断面半月形状となり、前記押圧突 起65を用いてプレス成形した場合には製品100の端 30 末部11 C裏面部12 Cに形成される溝17 Cの形状は 横断面櫛の歯形状となる。特に、図13の(B)図のよ うに横断面櫛の歯形状の溝170を形成すれば、該溝1 7 Cにモールディング製品を車体に取り付けるためのリ プやクリップ等を取り付けることができ便利である。

【0026】さらに、可動型の型閉め時にモール素材を 押圧するために、可動型に設けられる押圧突起が前記端 末成形型部のアンダーカット形状の型面部に向けて斜め に前進する構成は、上記実施例の可動型31および押圧 突起51の構成に限定されるものではない。例えば、図 40 14に示すように、可動型71に設けられる押圧突起7 5を棒状物あるいは板状物とし、該押圧突起75をシリ ンダ装置76等によって固定型21の端末成形型部27 のアンダーカット形状の型面部28に向けて可動型71 の型面72から斜めに前進および後退するようにしても よい。この構成においては、前記可動型71を分割式と する必要はない。なお、上記実施例と同一構成部分につ いては同一符号が付されている。

[0027]

【発明の効果】以上図示し説明したように、この発明の 50

モールディングの端末加工方法によれば、可動型の型閉 め時に、前記固定型の一部がその端末成形型部の外側か ら内側方向へ移動して前記モール素材の切除部をアンダ ーカット形状となるように裏面側へ屈曲させるととも に、前記可動型に設けた押圧突起を前記モール素材の切 除部の基部付近からモール素材表面側の屈曲基部となる 部分へ向け斜めに前進させて当該モール素材を押圧して 成形するので、所望する端末部表面のアンダーカット形 状の傾斜角度が大であっても、モール素材の表面部をア ンダーカット形状の型面部に追従させて該型面の複写を 完全に行なうことができ、欠肉部等のない外観性の良い モールディング端末部が得られる。

【0028】また、この発明のモールディングの端末加 工装置によれば、前記加工方法を簡単かつ確実に実施す ることができる。さらには、従来技術の項で説明したよ うに可動型の型開きが不可能となったり、型閉め時等に 押圧突起が脱落する等の問題を解消することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明に係る加工方法の一実施例に使用され

【図2】同実施例におけるモール素材の端末部を加熱し ている状態を示す断面図である。

【図3】同実施例における前記端末部を固定型の端末成 形型部内に導入した状態を示す断面図である。

【図4】同実施例における可動型の型閉め時の初期を示 す断面図である。

【図5】同実施例における可動型の型閉め完了時を示す 断面図である。

【図6】図5の要部を拡大して示す断面図である。

【図7】同実施例における可動型の型開き時を示す断面 図である。

【図8】同実施例におけるプレス成形時に生じたはみ出 し部のトリミングカット時を示す断面図である。

【図9】同実施例の可動型に設けられる押圧突起を示す 斜視図である。

【図10】同実施例により得られるモールディングの端 末部を表面側から見た斜視図である。

【図11】同モールディングの端末部を裏面側から見た 斜視図である。

【図12】他の実施例における押圧突起を示す斜視図で ある。

【図13】図12の実施例により得られるモールディン グの端末部を裏面側から見た斜視図である。

【図14】さらに他の実施例における可動型の型閉め完 了時を示す断面図である。

【図15】モールディングが装着された自動車の側面図 である。

【図16】図15の符号2の部分を拡大した部分断面図 である。

【図17】従来のプレス成形における端末部の成形過程

12

を順に示す断面図である。

【図18】従来のプレス成形における成形状態を示す断面図である。

【図19】他のプレス成形における成形状態を示す断面図である。

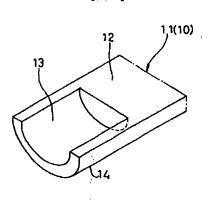
【符号の説明】

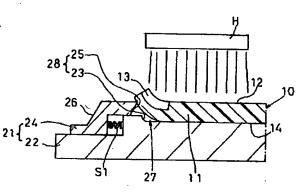
- 10 モール素材
- 11 端末部
- 12 端末部裏面部
- 13 切除部
- 13a 切除部の基部

14 モール素材表面

- 15 屈曲基部
- 20 加工装置
- 2 1 固定型
- 24 スライド型部
- 27 端末成形型部
- 28 端末成形型部のアンダーカット形状の型面部
- 31,71 可動型
- 32,72 可動型の型面
- 10 45 傾斜ピン
 - 51, 61, 65, 75 押圧突起

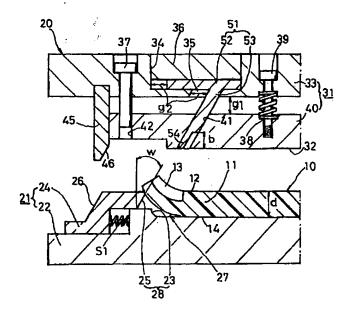
【図1】



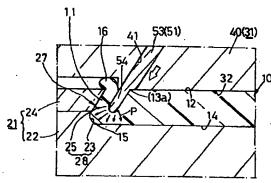


【図2】

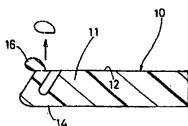
【図3】



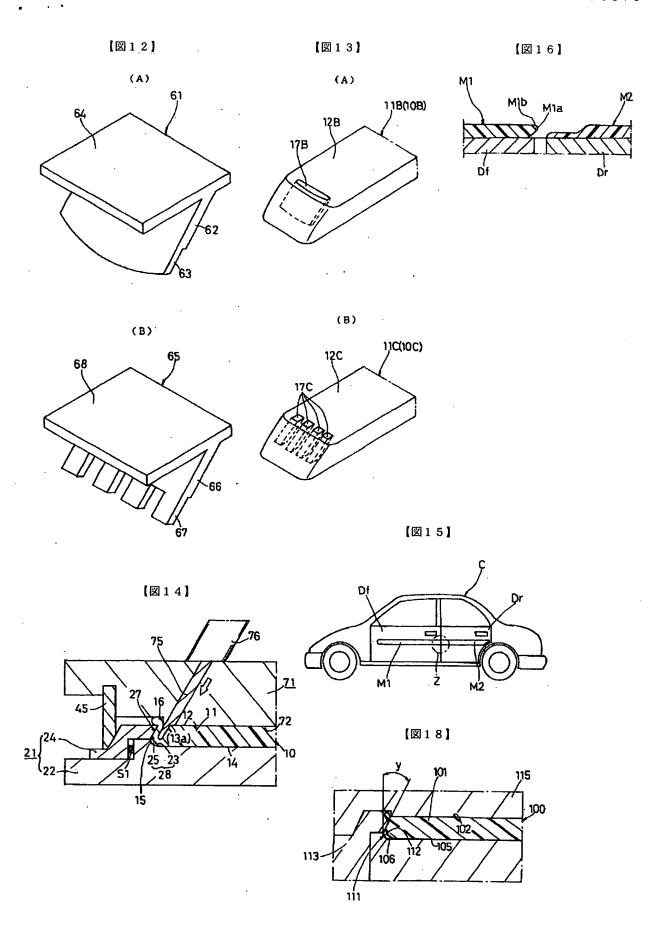
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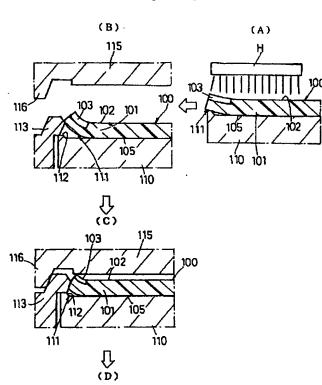
【図8】



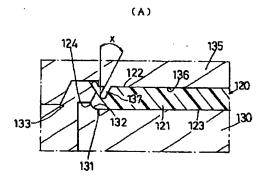
【図4】 【図10】 20 1,1A(10A) ^L12A 【図5】 【図7】 【図9】 【図11】 1,1A(10A)

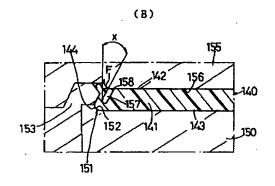


【図17】



【図19】





JP-A-H11-156878 Page 1 of 17

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] After excising partially the terminal section rear-face section of a mall material which has a predetermined cross-section configuration, carrying out heating softening of the terminal section concerned and introducing into the terminal die circles of a cover half, it moves and carries out [mold closure] of the ejector half. It faces that make the excision section of this mall material crooked to the rear-face side of a mall material in the mold face section of a cover half and an ejector half, and it carries out press forming to a necessary configuration. While making it crooked to a rear-face side at the mold closure time of said ejector half so that said a part of cover half may move in the direction of the inside from the outside of the terminal die section and it may serve as an undercut configuration in the excision section of said mall material Advance aslant the press projection prepared in said ejector half towards the part which serves as a crookedness base by the side of a mall material front face from near the base of the excision section of said mall material, and the mall material concerned is pressed. Then, the terminal processing approach of molding characterized by extracting a press projection from the terminal section of a mall material at the time of the mold aperture of said ejector half.

[Claim 2] The cover half it is made to have said terminal die sections the mold face section of an undercut configuration consist of, having [cover half] the predetermined terminal die section into which the terminal section of the mall material by which the rear face was excised partially and heating softening was carried out is introduced, and the part being used [cover half] as the slide mold section, The ejector half which carries out press forming of the terminal section of said mall material introduced into the terminal die section of said cover half is included. The slide mold section of said cover half is constituted so that the slide mold section concerned may move in the direction of the inside from the outside of the terminal die section at the mold closure time of said ejector half by the inclination pin which intervened between this slide mold section and said ejector half. In the mold face of said ejector half, the press projection which presses near the base of the excision section of the terminal section inclines towards the mold face section of said undercut configuration at the time of the closed mold. And terminal processing equipment of molding characterized by being prepared so that it may move forward aslant towards the mold face section of an undercut configuration at the time of a closed mold.

[Translation done.]

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JP-A-H11-156878 Page 2 of 17

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001⁻

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the terminal processing approach and processing equipment of molding, especially molding for protection / ornament of an automobile. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] For example, as shown in <u>drawing 15</u>, it follows on closing motion of a door, and also it prevents damaging a car-body side face by contact on a body into the door Df of the car-body side face of Automobile C, and Dr part, and it serves also as the ornament of a car-body side face into them, and molding M1 and M2 is attached in them. These molding M1 and M2 is made from plastics, consists of long extrusion-molding articles, such as an elasticity vinyl chloride with moderate resiliency and flexibility, etc., and is cut and used for predetermined die length. [0003] When the mall material which cut the extrusion-molding article as said molding is used as it is, there is a problem of the safety that the appearance of a cutting plane is bad or the sharp cutting plane is exposed. Then, as shown in <u>drawing 16</u> which is the cross-sectional view of the part shown with the sign Z of <u>drawing 15</u>, the so-called undercut configuration which the surface M1b side of terminal section M1a projected in the shape of eaves is made to terminal section M1a of the before side molding M1 from a viewpoint of a design top or safety.

[0004] Thus, as a means to fabricate the terminal section of molding of a predetermined crosssection configuration in a necessary configuration, hot press shaping as shows drawing 17 is used abundantly. First, as shown in the (A) Fig. of drawing 17 R> 7, beforehand, by extrusion molding etc., heating softening of the terminal section 101 concerned in which the terminal section 101 flesh-side surface part 102 of the mall material 100 which has the predetermined cross-section configuration formed continuously was excised partially, the excision section 103 was formed in, and said excision section 103 was formed is carried out, and it introduces in the terminal die section 111 of a cover half 110. Signs H are heating means, such as a heater. And as shown in the (B) Fig. of drawing 17 thru/or the (D) Fig., it moves and carries out [mold closure] of the ejector half 115, and the excision section 103 of said terminal section 101 is made crooked to the flesh-side surface part 102 side, and press forming is carried out to a predetermined configuration, the terminal section 101 of the mall material 100 be fabricate by move in the direction of the inside from the outside of said terminal die section 111 by the inclination pin 116 which the slide mold section 113 which be said a part of cover half 110 minded | this slide mold section 113 and / said / 115 | , and make the excision section 103 of said mall material 100 crook to the rear face side of a mall material so that it may become an undercut configuration in the case of eye said mold closure. The sign 104 of illustration shows the flash section of the surplus part of the mall material 100 which remained on the occasion of press forming, the trimming cut of this flash section 104 is carried out after unmolding etc., and a molding product is obtained.

[0005] However, if it is in said press forming, while excising the terminal section 101 flesh-side surface part 102 of the mall material 100 and carrying out heating softening of the terminal section 101 concerned By making the excision section 113 of said mall material 100 crooked to a rear-face side by migration of the slide mold section 113 of a cover half 110 Although it is made easy to raise the deformans of the mall material 100 and to follow the mold face 112 of the terminal die section 111 of a cover half 110, when y (refer to drawing 18) is size whenever [tilt-angle / of the undercut

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 3 of 17

configuration of the molding product for which it asks], When y is 10 degrees or more whenever [said tilt-angle] in the case where the thickness of the mall material 100 is specifically 5mm or more, it is easy to produce that the terminal section 101 of the mall material 100 cannot follow completely terminal shaping section 111 mold face 112 of a cover half 110 easily at the time of shaping, moreover, when the mall material 100 is heated from the rear-face side Since temperature is lower than the flesh-side surface part 102, as shown in drawing 18, the terminal section 101 surface section 105 of the mall material 100 which is said terminal die section 111 side The mall material 100 does not follow terminal die section 111 mold face 112 completely. Produce the underfill section 106 or Although it could not be said as the under-fill section, the mold face 112 of the terminal die section 111 was not completely copied for the mall material 100, but there was a problem that the appearance nature of the molding product after processing was spoiled. [0006] In order to avoid these problems, as shown in drawing 19 In the mold face section 136,156 of an ejector half 135,155, a cover half 130, The press projection 137,157 which carried out the predetermined include-angle x (whenever [tilt-angle / of the undercut configuration of said molding product] -- y and abbreviation -- similarly set up) inclination towards the mold face section 132,152 of the undercut configuration of the terminal die section 131,151 of 150 is formed. By forcing this press projection 137,157 with the mold face section 136,156 of an ejector half at right angles to the terminal section 121,141 flesh-side surface part 122,142 of the mall material 120,140 at the time of a closed mold The method of making the terminal section 121,141 of this mall material 120,140 follow said terminal die section 131,151 mold-face section 132,152 is proposed. In addition, the press projection 137 in the (A) Fig. of drawing 19 is formed in the mold face section 136 of an ejector half 135 in one. It is extracted perpendicularly from the terminal section 121 flesh-side surface part 122 of the mall material 120 at the time of the mold aperture of an ejector half 135, and, on the other hand, the press projection 157 in the (B) Fig. of drawing 19 It is prepared in the mold face section 156 of an ejector half 155 possible [desorption], and is laid under the flesh-side surface part 142 of the terminal section 141 of said mall material 140 after press forming. [0007] However, by the above-mentioned approach, in order for the inclined press projection 137,157 to descend perpendicularly to the rear face of the mall material 120,140 with the mold face section 136,156 of an ejector half and to press perpendicularly the flesh-side surface part 122,142 of this terminal section 121,141, the thrust by the press projection 137,157 will mainly be used for making thin thickness of the terminal section 121,141 in contact with the press projection 137,157. Consequently, the thrust by said press projection 137,157 does not reach up to near [crookedness base 124,144] the surface section 123,143 side in the terminal section of the mall material 120,140, but there is a problem that the effectiveness of making this terminal section surface section 123,143 following the mold face section 132,152 of said undercut configuration is not fully acquired. [0008] Moreover, since the press projection 137 of the (A) Fig. of <u>drawing 19</u> inclines towards the mold face section 132 of an undercut configuration and is prepared in the ejector half 135 in one, it has problems, like by some x, the mold aperture of an ejector half 135 becomes impossible whenever [said tilt-angle]. furthermore, the force F in which the press projection 157 of the (B) Fig. of drawing 19 tends to rotate the attachment section (supporter) 158 to an ejector half 155 as the supporting point at the mold closure time etc. -- acting -- dedropping from an ejector half 155 -easy -- there is a problem which produces poor processing of the terminal section in that case. The probability of especially the force F of acting on said press projection 157 when x is size whenever [said tilt-angle] that become size and this press projection 157 drops out of an ejector half 155 is very high. [0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, after this invention was made in view of the aforementioned point, excises partially the terminal section rear-face section of a mall material, carries out heating softening of the terminal section concerned and introduces it into the terminal die circles of a cover half, it moves and carries out [mold closure] of the ejector half. Face that

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 4 of 17

make the excision section of this mall material crooked to the rear-face side of a mall material in the mold face section of a cover half and an ejector half, and it carries out press forming to a necessary configuration, and even if whenever [tilt-angle / of the undercut configuration of the terminal section for which it asks] is size Simply and certainly, the terminal section surface section of a mall material can be made to be able to follow the mold face section of an undercut configuration, this mold face can be copied completely, and the terminal processing approach and equipment which can obtain good molding of appearance nature are proposed, without producing the under-fill section etc.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] After invention of claim 1 excises partially the terminal section rear—face section of a mall material which has a predetermined cross—section configuration, carries out heating softening of the terminal section concerned and introduces it into the terminal die circles of a cover half, it moves and carries out [mold closure] of the ejector half. It faces that make the excision section of this mall material crooked to the rear—face side of a mall material in the mold face section of a cover half and an ejector half, and it carries out press forming to a necessary configuration. While making it crooked to a rear—face side at the mold closure time of said ejector half so that said a part of cover half may move in the direction of the inside from the outside of the terminal die section and it may serve as an undercut configuration in the excision section of said mall material Advance aslant the press projection prepared in said ejector half towards the part which serves as a crookedness base by the side of a mall material front face from near the base of the excision section of said mall material, and the mall material concerned is pressed. Then, the terminal processing approach of molding characterized by extracting a press projection from the terminal section of a mall material at the time of the mold aperture of said ejector half is started.

[0011] Moreover, invention of claim 2 has the predetermined terminal die section into which the terminal section of the mall material by which the rear face was excised partially and heating softening was carried out is introduced. And the cover half the part is made the slide mold section and make it have the mold face section of an undercut configuration constituted from said terminal die section, The ejector half which carries out press forming of the terminal section of said mall material introduced into the terminal die section of said cover half is included. The slide mold section of said cover half is constituted so that the slide mold section concerned may move in the direction of the inside from the outside of the terminal die section at the mold closure time of said ejector half by the inclination pin which intervened between this slide mold section and said ejector half. In the mold face of said ejector half, the press projection which presses near the base of the excision section of the terminal section inclines towards the mold face section of said undercut configuration at the time of the closed mold. And the terminal processing equipment of molding characterized by being prepared so that it may move forward aslant towards the mold face section of an undercut configuration at the time of a closed mold is started.

[Embodiment of the Invention] According to an attached drawing, one example of this invention is explained to a detail below. The perspective view which looked at the terminal section of the mall material used for one example of the processing approach which <u>drawing 1</u> requires for this invention from the rear-face side, The sectional view showing the condition that <u>drawing 2</u> is heating the terminal section of the mall material in this example, The sectional view showing the condition that <u>drawing 3</u> introduced said terminal section in this example into the terminal die circles of a cover half, The sectional view showing the first stage at the mold closure time of an ejector half [in / in <u>drawing 4</u> / this example], the sectional view showing the time of mold closure completion of an ejector half [in / in <u>drawing 5</u> / this example], The sectional view showing the time of the mold aperture of an ejector half [in / in drawing 7 / this example], The sectional view showing the

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 5 of 17

time of the trimming cut of the flash section which produced drawing 8 at the time of press forming in this example, The perspective view showing the press projection to which drawing 9 is prepared in the ejector half of this example, the perspective view which looked at the terminal section of molding from which drawing 10 is obtained according to this example from the front-face side, The perspective view as which drawing 11 regarded the terminal section of this molding from the rearface side, the perspective view showing the press projection in the example of others [drawing 12], The perspective view and drawing 14 which looked at the terminal section of molding from which drawing 13 is obtained according to the example of drawing 12 from the rear-face side are the sectional view showing the time of mold closure completion of the ejector half in the example of further others.

[0013] First, an example of the processing equipment used for the terminal processing approach of molding this invention is explained. The closed mold and the press of the processing equipment 20 shown in <u>drawing 3</u> thru/or <u>drawing 7</u> are enabled by the press equipment which is for processing an undercut configuration and does not illustrate the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10 which the flesh-side surface part was partially removed and carried out heating softening including a cover half 21 and an ejector half 31.

[0014] A cover half 21 is equipped with the body type section 22 and the slide mold section 24. The terminal die section 27 is constituted by said body type section 22 and the slide mold section 24, and the mold face section 28 of an undercut configuration is constituted from this terminal die section 27 by the mold face section 23 of the body type section 22, and the mold face section 25 of the slide mold section 24. At the necessary include angle w (refer to drawing 3), it inclines and the mold face section 25 of said slide mold section 24 is formed so that it may become the undercut configuration of the molding product for which the mold face section 28 of said terminal die section 27 asks. And said slide mold section 24 is constituted by the inclination pin 45 which intervened between this slide mold section 24 and an ejector half 31 so that predetermined distance a (refer to drawing 5) migration of may be done in the direction I of the inside (refer to drawing 4) from the outside of said terminal die section 27 at the mold closure time of said ejector half 31. It is fixed to an ejector half 31, and when that apical surface 46 contacts the lateral surface 26 of the slide mold section 24 with descent of the ejector half 31 at the mold closure time, he is trying for said inclination pin 45 to move the slide mold section 24 in said direction of arrow-head I in this example. Moreover, according to the elastic force of the spring S1 made to intervene between said slide mold section 24 and the body type section 22, at the time of the rise of the ejector half 31 in the case of a mold aperture, the slide mold section 24 moves in the direction O of an outside from the inside of the terminal die section 27, and returns to the original location (refer to drawing 7). In addition, in this example, w is set as 30 degrees whenever [tilt-angle / of the mold face section 25 of said slide mold section 24], and the distance a (the amount of slides) which said slide mold section 24 moves is set as 3mm.

[0015] An ejector half 31 has the mold face 32 for pressing the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10 introduced in the terminal die section 27 of said cover half 21 from the flesh-side surface part 12 side. In this mold face 32 The press projection 51 for pressing near [a base] 13a of the excision section 13 of said terminal section 11 flesh-side surface part 12 inclines towards the mold face section 28 of the undercut configuration of said terminal die section 27 at the mold closure time. And it is prepared so that it may move forward aslant towards the mold face section 28 of said undercut configuration at the time of a closed mold.

[0016] in order to make it said press projection 51 move forward aslant towards the mold face section 28 of an undercut configuration at the time of a closed mold — this example — said ejector half 31 — the 1st — as block 33 and the assembled die under it which separates to 40 the 2nd block — constituting — this — the 2nd block of the inferior surface of tongue of 40 serves as the mold face section 32 of an ejector half 31. Said ejector half 31 until the mold face section 32 contacts the rear face of the mall material 10 at the time of a closed mold After 40 has the 2nd

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 6 of 17

block of the clearance between the necessary distance g1 with 33, and it leaves the 1st block, as shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4, and the mold face section 32 of said ejector half 31 contacts the rear face of the mall material 10 As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u>, 33 [block / 1st / block / 2nd] descends and approaches to 40, and at the time of closed mold completion, as 33 contacted in 40 [block / 1st / block / 2nd], it is constituted. Moreover, the supporter 52 of the press projection 51 is arranged in the attachment crevice 34 formed in said the 1st block 33 top faces, it is open for free passage on the base of said attachment crevice 34 from opening 35 and this opening 35 by which penetration formation was carried out, and the press section 53 of the press projection 51 is arranged free in sliding at the sliding hole 41 by which penetration formation was carried out by the 2nd block inclining in 40. A presser-foot member for the sign 36 of illustration to hold the supporter 52 of said press projection 51 possible [sliding] in the attachment crevice 34, The guide member prepared in 33 the 1st block in order that 40 might slide on 37 [block / 1st / block / 2nd] correctly to 33, The spring with which 38 [block / 1st] was prepared between 33 and 2nd block 40 at the time of the open type of an ejector half 31 in order [said] to separate the 1st block [2nd] block from 40 again in 33, The guide hole with which 39 had said spring 38 formed in 33 and the bolt for attaching the 2nd block in 40, and 42 [block / 1st / block / 2nd] was formed in 40 for said guide member 37 is expressed.

[0017] Moreover, in this example, the supporter 52 of said press projection 51 is formed in the shape of a plate, from inferior—surface—of—tongue 52a of said supporter 52, the necessary include—angle v inclination of another side and the press section 53 is carried out, and they are formed so that I may be understood more easily than drawing 9. In addition, in order to make a mall material more certainly follow the mold face section 28 of said terminal die section 27, it is [whenever / tilt—angle / of said press section 53] desirable [v] for the same include angle as w to cost whenever [tilt—angle / of the mold face section 25 of said slide mold section 24]. Furthermore, the point 54 (part which projects from the mold face section 32 of an ejector half 31 at the time of closed mold completion) of said press section 53 is formed in the shape of a cross—section rectangle. Depth b which projects from the depth 32 of this point 54, i.e., the ejector—half 31 mold—face section In consideration of [that a crevice is not generated on the front face of the molding product after processing, or this front face discolors and appearance nature is not spoiled] a configuration, magnitude, etc. of the mall material 10, a ******* setup of the thickness c of this point 54 is carried out in consideration of endurance etc.

[0018] In addition, the 1st block, the distance g1 of the clearance between 33 and 2nd block 40 is the same as depth b of press section 53 point 54 of said press projection 51, or is set [aforementioned] as size a little from it. The distance g1 of this clearance is embraced. The sliding distance of the supporter 52 of said press projection [in / the 1st block / the attachment crevice 34 of 33] 51, and said sliding distance [in / the 1st block / the opening 35 of 33] of the press section 53 of the press projection 51, That is, the relative movement possible distance [as opposed to 33 the 1st block] g2 of the supporter 52 of the press projection 51 mentioned later is set up suitably. In addition, w is set for this example made into 30 degrees whenever [tilt-angle / of the undercut configuration of the terminal section which asks for thickness d of the mall material 10 5.4mm]. Depth b of the point 54 of said press projection 51 3.4mm, The 3.0mm and aforementioned 1st block of the relative movement possible distance [as opposed to 33 the 1st block] g2 of the supporter 52 of 4.0mm and said press projection 51 is set [thickness c of this point 54] as 3.0mm for the distance g1 of the clearance between 33 and 2nd block 40.

[0019] As by considering as such a configuration shows to drawing 4 and drawing 5 If the ejector—half 31 whole is further dropped after dropping the ejector—half 31 whole at the mold closure time of an ejector half 31 and making the mold face 32 of this ejector half 31 contact the rear face of the mall material 10 33 [aforementioned block / 1st / block / 2nd] carries out downward approach relatively to 40. While the supporter 52 of said press projection 51 moves forward the inside of the 1st block attachment crevice 34 of 33 along the direction O of an outside in connection with it from

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 7 of 17

the inside of said terminal die section 27 The press section 53 of said press projection 51 slides along with the sliding hole 41 of 40 on the 2nd block, and projects aslant towards the mold face section 28 of the undercut configuration of said terminal die section 27 from the mold face 32 of an ejector half 31. On the other hand, if the ejector-half 31 whole is raised at the time of the mold aperture of an ejector half 31 as shown in drawing 7 As for this ejector half 31, 40 separates the 1st block [2nd] block from the inferior surface of tongue of 33 again according to the elastic force of said spring 38. While the 1st block of the supporter 52 of said press projection 51 retreats relatively the inside of the 1st block attachment crevice 34 of 33 from the outside of said terminal die section 27 in the direction I of the inside to 33 and returning to the location of a mold closure front in connection with it The press section 53 of said press projection 51 retreats, and it withdraws in the 2nd block sliding hole 41 of 40.

[0020] Next, one example of the terminal processing approach of molding of this invention performed using said processing equipment 20 is explained. First, as shown in drawing 1, the mall material 10 which consists of an extrusion-molding article which has a predetermined cross-section configuration and predetermined die length is prepared, the flesh-side surface part 12 side of the terminal section 11 of this mall material 10 is ****(ed) on a specified quantity partial target, and the excision section 13 is formed in a groove. Formation of this excision section 13 is made in order to make it easy to crook the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10 to a rear-face side at the time of press forming, and in order to make the appearance of said terminal section 11 good. A sign 14 shows the surface section (design surface part) of the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10. In addition, a configuration, magnitude, etc. of this excision section 13 are suitably set up according to the shape of terminal section surface type of the molding product after processing. [0021] Subsequently, as are shown in drawing 2, and heating softening is carried out with the heating means H, such as a heater, from this flesh-side surface part 12 side, and the mall material terminal section 11 by which the excision section 13 was formed in said flesh-side surface part 12 is introduced in the terminal die section 27 of the cover half 21 of processing equipment 20 as said flesh-side surface part 12 serves as facing up and is shown in drawing 3 thru/or drawing 7, an ejector half 31 is dropped and mold closure meal press forming is carried out. In addition, it carries out forming said heating means H in a cover half 21 or an ejector half 31 etc., and the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10 was introduced in the terminal die section 27 of a cover half 21, and it may be made to carry out afterbaking softening.

[0022] At the time of press forming of the mall material 10 terminal section [of said ejector half 31 / mold closure] 11, first, as shown in drawing 4 The slide mold section 24 of said cover half 21 moves in the direction I of the inside from the outside of said terminal die section 27, and while making the excision section 13 of said terminal section 11 flesh-side surface part 12 crooked to a rear-face side so that it may become an undercut configuration The mold face 32 of said ejector half 31 contacts the flesh-side surface part 12 of the mall material 10 terminal section 11. [0023] And with eye the mold closure and press of the further ejector half 31, like drawing 5, the slide mold section 24 of said cover half 21 moves in said direction I further, moves forward aslant towards the part 15 to which the press projection 51 prepared in said ejector half 31 serves as a crookedness base by the side of the mall material surface section 14 from near [a base] 13a of the excision section 13 of said mall material 10, and presses the mall material 10 concerned from a rear-face side. By press of said press projection 51, so that I may be easily understood from drawing 6 in the terminal section 11 of said mall material 10 Since a pressure P is applied in the direction which goes to the part 15 which serves as a crookedness base of the surface section 14 from near [a base] 13a of said excision section 13, The terminal section 11 surface section 14 of this mall material 10 can be made to follow that there is no clearance in the mold face 28 of the undercut configuration of the terminal die section 27 of a cover half 21. The terminal section of molding excellent in appearance nature is formed without copying the mold face 28 of said undercut configuration for the mall material 10 good, and producing the under-fill section etc. Moreover, since

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 8 of 17

the terminal section 11 of the mall material 10 is pressed from a rear—face side by this press projection 51, it can prevent that this mall material 10 shifts in the migration direction of arrow—head I, i.e., said direction, of the slide mold section 24, and the terminal section 11 can be made certainly crooked at the time of crookedness of the terminal section of the mall material 10 by migration of said slide mold section 24. In addition, a sign 16 is the flash section of the surplus part of a mall material which remained on the occasion of press forming.

[0024] Then, as shown in drawing 7, an ejector half 31 is raised and a mold aperture is carried out. While said press projection 51 is extracted from the terminal section 11 flesh—side surface part 12 of the mall material 10 in that case, the slide mold section 24 of said cover half 21 moves in the direction O of an outside from the inside of the terminal die section 27. Then, as shown in drawing 8, the mall material 10 by which press forming was carried out is unmolded from processing equipment 20. And molding product 10A by which terminal section 11A as shown in drawing 10 and drawing 11 was processed into the desired undercut configuration is obtained by carrying out the trimming cut of the flash section 16 produced in the terminal section 11 of said mall material 10. In addition, in sign 12A of illustration, the flesh—side surface part of said terminal section 11A and 14A express the surface section of said terminal section 11A, and the slot where 17A was formed in said terminal section 11A flesh—side surface part 12A of press of the press projection 51 at the time of said press forming.

[0025] In addition, what is different in the press projection 51 shown in drawing 9 may be used for the press projection prepared in said ejector half. For example, the press projection 61 to which the point 63 of the press section 62 as shown in the (A) Fig. of drawing 12 was formed in the configuration for a cross-section half moon, or the press projection 65 in which the point 67 of the press section 66 of this drawing as shown in the (B) Fig. was formed in the shape of [of a comb] tooth form may be used. The signs 64 and 68 of drawing 12 express the supporter of the press projections 61 and 65. Moreover, the molding products 10B and 10C obtained when press forming is performed using said press projections 61 and 65 are shown in drawing 13. In addition, molding product 10B shown in the (A) Fig. of drawing 13 is obtained by carrying out press forming using said press projection 61, and molding product 10C shown in the (B) Fig. of drawing 13 is obtained by carrying out press forming using said press projection 65. When the configuration of slot 17B formed in terminal section 11B flesh-side surface part 12of product 10B B turns into a configuration for a cross-section half moon when press forming is carried out using said press projection 61 and press forming is carried out using said press projection 65 so that clearly from drawing, the configuration of slot 17C formed in terminal section 11C flesh-side surface part 12C of product 10C turns into the shape of tooth form of a cross-section comb. If slot 17C of the shape of tooth form of a crosssection comb is especially formed as shown in the (B) Fig. of drawing 13, a rib, a clip, etc. for attaching a molding product in a car body can be attached in this slot 17C, and it is convenient for it.

[0026] Furthermore, in order to press a mall material at the mold closure time of an ejector half, the configuration in which the press projection prepared in an ejector half moves forward aslant towards the mold face section of the undercut configuration of said terminal die section is not limited to the ejector half 31 of the above-mentioned example, and the configuration of the press projection 51. For example, the press projection 75 prepared in an ejector half 71 is used as a cylindrical object or a tabular object, and this press projection 75 is turned to the mold face section 28 of the undercut configuration of the terminal die section 27 of a cover half 21 by cylinder equipment 76 grade, and you may make it move forward and retreat aslant from the mold face 72 of an ejector half 71, as shown in drawing 1414. In this configuration, it is not necessary to make said ejector half 71 into a division type. In addition, the same sign is attached about the same component as the abovementioned example.

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] As it illustrates above and being explained, according to the terminal

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 9 of 17

processing approach of molding this invention While making it crooked to a rear-face side at the mold closure time of an ejector half so that said a part of cover half may move in the direction of the inside from the outside of the terminal die section and it may serve as an undercut configuration in the excision section of said mall material Since the press projection prepared in said ejector half is aslant advanced towards the part which serves as a crookedness base by the side of a mall material front face from near the base of the excision section of said mall material and the mall material concerned is pressed and fabricated Even if whenever [tilt-angle / of the undercut configuration of the terminal section front face for which it asks] is size, the surface section of a mall material can be made to be able to follow the mold face section of an undercut configuration, this mold face can be copied completely, and the good molding terminal section of appearance nature without the under-fill section etc. is obtained.

[0028] Moreover, according to the terminal processing equipment of molding of this invention, said processing approach can be enforced simply and certainly. Furthermore, as the term of the conventional technique explained, the mold aperture of an ejector half can become impossible, or the problem of a press projection dropping out at the mold closure time etc. can be solved.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view which looked at the terminal section of the mall material used for one example of the processing approach concerning this invention from the rear-face side.
[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view showing the condition of heating the terminal section of the mall

material in this example.

[Drawing 3] It is the sectional view showing the condition of having introduced said terminal section in this example into the terminal die circles of a cover half.

[Drawing 4] It is the sectional view showing the first stage at the mold closure time of the ejector half in this example.

[Drawing 5] It is the sectional view showing the time of mold closure completion of the ejector half in this example.

[Drawing 6] It is the sectional view expanding and showing the important section of <u>drawing 5</u>. [Drawing 7] It is the sectional view showing the time of the mold aperture of the ejector half in this

Drawing 7 It is the sectional view showing the time of the mold aperture of the ejector half in this example.

<u>[Drawing 8]</u> It is the sectional view showing the time of the trimming cut of the flash section produced at the time of press forming in this example.

Drawing 9] It is the perspective view showing the press projection prepared in the ejector half of this example.

Drawing 10 It is the perspective view which looked at the terminal section of molding obtained

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 10 of 17

according to this example from the front-face side.

[Drawing 11] It is the perspective view which looked at the terminal section of this molding from the rear-face side.

[Drawing 12] It is the perspective view showing the press projection in other examples.

[Drawing 13] It is the perspective view which looked at the terminal section of molding obtained according to the example of drawing 12 from the rear-face side.

[Drawing 14] It is the sectional view showing the time of mold closure completion of the ejector half in the example of further others.

[Drawing 15] It is the side elevation of the automobile by which it was equipped with molding.

[Drawing 16] It is the fragmentary sectional view which expanded the part of the sign Z of drawing 15.

[Drawing 17] It is the sectional view showing the forming process of the terminal section in the conventional press forming in order.

[Drawing 18] It is the sectional view showing the shaping condition in the conventional press forming.

[Drawing 19] It is the sectional view showing the shaping condition in other press forming.

[Description of Notations]

10 Mall Material

11 Terminal Section

12 Terminal Section Rear-Face Section

13 Excision Section

13a The base of the excision section

14 Mall Material Front Face

15 Crookedness Base

20 Processing Equipment

21 Cover Half

24 Slide Mold Section

27 Terminal Die Section

28 Mold Face Section of Undercut Configuration of Terminal Die Section

31 71 Ejector half

32 72 Mold face of an ejector half

45 Inclination Pin

51, 61, 65, 75 Press projection

[Translation done.]

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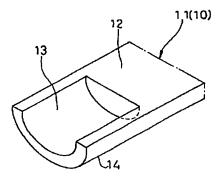
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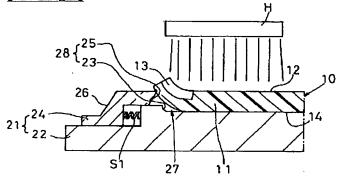
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DRAWINGS

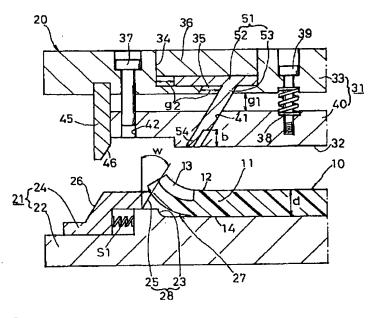
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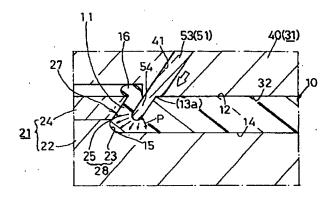
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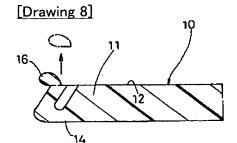


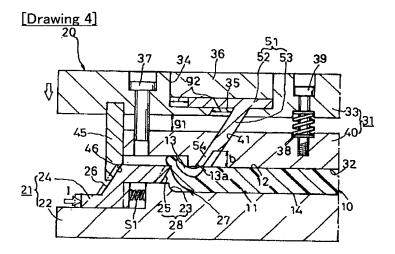
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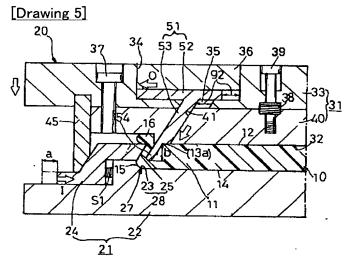


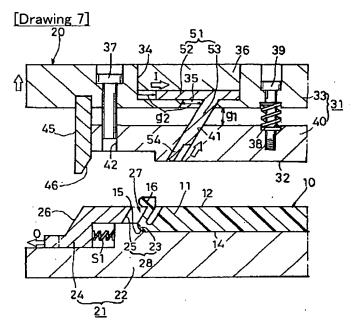
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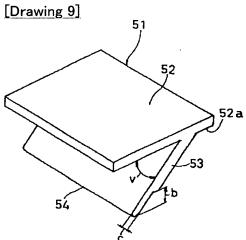


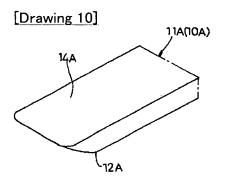






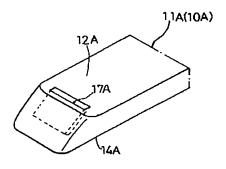




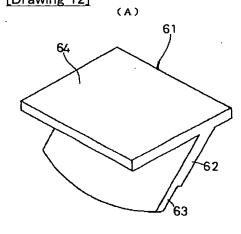


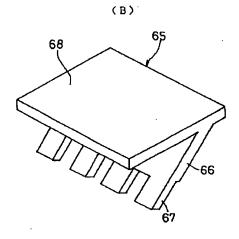
[Drawing 11]

JP-A-H11-156878 Page 14 of 17

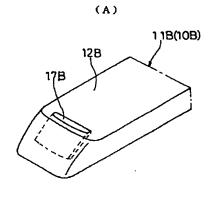


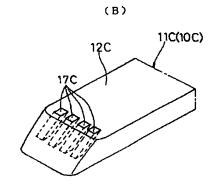
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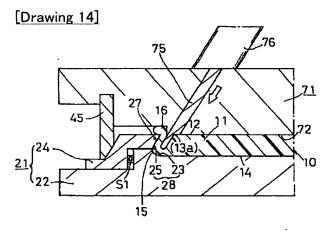


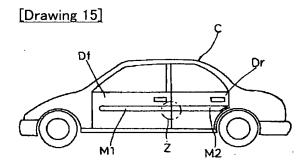


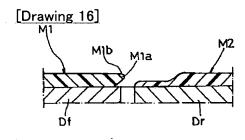
[Drawing 13]

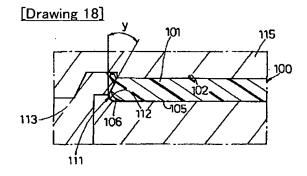


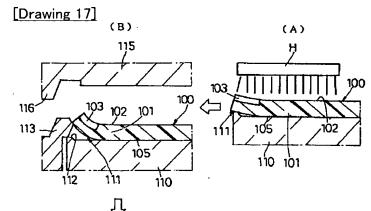


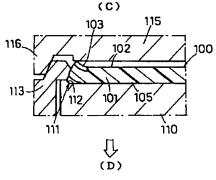


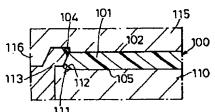






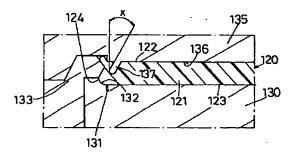


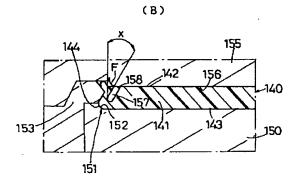




[Drawing 19]







[Translation done.]